

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The BURLINGAME
EXTRAORDINARY THEATRE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RAG WOMAN AND HER
DOG—FLYING DUTCHMAN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
34th street.—OPERA AUX ENFERS.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—LES FEMMES DE BONNE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—AN IRISH
STEEL—DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HURRY DUFF,
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—NITZ: OR, WO-
MAN'S CONSTANCE.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 6th and
7th.—ROSE AND JULIE.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—LONDON AS-
SASSIN.WOOD'S MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.THE TAMMAM, Fourteenth street.—COTTON SCHNEI-
DER—KING, &c.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
AFTER DARK.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATUES—FLUTO.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCEALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE SICILIAN
TOSCA.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND TESTI-
MONIAL TO MISS THESSA SHERK.COSMOPOLITAN HALL, Third avenue and Sixteenth
street.—GRAND DOUBLE CONCERT.MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MOORE'S
MINSTRELS—THE DOCTOR OF ALL EAST AFRICA.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 18, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-
formed that they can now procure the requisite
number of copies direct from this office without
delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in
the counting-room of the HERALD establish-
ment.

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-
turn the same, with proof that they were
obtained from here direct, and have their
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be
sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated February 17.
The address in reply to the Queen's speech was
unanimously agreed to in both Houses of the En-
glish Parliament. Mr. Disraeli expressed his regret
that the ratification of the convention in reference
to the Alabama treaty was not announced. The 1st
of March is the period set down for the opening
of the battle for the disestablishment of the Irish
Church.

An attempt was made yesterday in Madrid, Spain,
to assassinate General Prim. A number of arrests of
suspected persons have been made. The announce-
ments previously made that Ferdinand, ex-King of
Portugal, had consented to become a candidate for
the Spanish throne are premature. Montenegro's
chances for the position are said to be growing
smaller by degrees. Still another expedition for the
ever faithful lie is fitting out.

Cuba.

Captain General Dulce has forbidden the carrying
of arms by private persons, and all such arms are to
be delivered up to the authorities within four days. The
American Consul had telegraphed to Washington to
send him aid or accept his resignation. The Captain
General told him that he did not recognize his right
to ask passports for Americans or any one else. Cu-
bans were taking refuge on the United States steam-
er Contocook. The American residents at Cien-
fuegos have applied for a man-of-war. The insur-
rection has become general in the vicinity of Tri-
nidad, and Havana itself is virtually in a state of
siege. Dulce will probably declare it so after the
term of amnesty expires.

Paraguay.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that Minister Mc-
Mahon had accompanied Lopez in his flight from
Villeta. Biles and Masterman are at Rio Janeiro, on
their way home to be tried.

Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated January 8, and
gives an account of the assault and defence of An-
gostrua. Lopez had been formally called upon to
lay down his arms, but he indignantly refused.
Minister McMahon, it is said, advises Lopez to con-
tinue the fight.

Congress.

In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported
that the President's recent Amnesty proclamation
was unauthorized by law. The constitutional amend-
ment was again taken up and generally debated, no
final action being taken, however.

In the House Mr. Hubbard's bill supplementary to
the National Banking act came up, the previous
question having been seconded yesterday. Numerous
amendments were acted upon, and an amendment
offered by Mr. Coburn as a substitute for the fourth
section, relative to the issue of circulation notes to
banking associations was agreed to. The bill was
finally laid on the table by a vote of 92 to 68, but
a motion to reconsider was made, and it will come up
to-day. In the evening the Army Appropriation bill
was discussed.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced re-
lating to collecting assessments in New York city; in
reference to the carrying of letters and merchandise
by pneumatic tubes; for the protection of ice com-
panies; and for the construction of railways on
Twenty-third and other streets. Bills were passed
to amend the laws relative to wrecks and also to in-
heritance. A resolution was adopted calling on all
the steam railroad companies in the State to report
the tariff charged last year for the transportation of
passengers and freight. Mr. Greaser offered a re-
solution, which went over under the rule, directing

our Senators in Congress to oppose the ratification
of the Alabama claims treaty.

In the Assembly bills were reported exempting ex-
soldiers and sailors from the military tax, to prevent
the payment of passage money to railway con-
ductors, to authorize the establishment of an indus-
trial school on Hart's Island and for the erection of
a soldiers and sailors' monument in New York. The
Committee on Federal Relations made a report re-
commending that the general government take the
control of naturalization into its own hands and that
all naturalization papers granted within the
last five years be surrendered and new ones made
after a veto message from Governor Hoffman re-
lative to the bridge at Fort Comigton was received
and laid on the table.

Miscellaneous.

The trial of Collector Thorne and his sureties at
Trenton, N. J., for alleged frauds on the revenue
was concluded yesterday. A verdict for \$100,000
was rendered for the government.

The upper house of the Kansas Legislature has re-
jected a proposition to strike the word "white" from
the constitution.

Reports from the Indian country state that the
Kiowa Indians had all come in and settled upon
their reservation, and the advance of the Arapahoes
and Cheyennes was arriving.

The Common Council of Paterson, N. J., in view of
the terrible death by hydrophobia recently of
Timothy McCarthy in that city, have directed the
Mayor to authorize the slaughter of all dogs found
on the streets.

A severe shock of an earthquake occurred at Phil-
lipsburg, St. Martin's, about noon on the 25th ult.,
which caused the suspension of business during the
entire afternoon.

Armed parties of desperadoes are committing dep-
redations in Harlan county, Ky.

A bill has passed the lower house of the West Vir-
ginia Legislature to remove the capital from Wheel-
ing to Parkersburg.

The Hudson river is now open as far north as New
Hamburg, eight miles of ice in that vicinity having
broken up yesterday.

The City.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday
Judge Barnard decided that James Logan No. 1 be
discharged from custody on giving his own recogni-
tance in \$1,000. This James Logan is the one who
surrendered himself on seeing the advertisement of-
fering a reward of \$2,500 for his arrest.

In the inquest on the alleged malpractice case in
South William street yesterday the jury found a ver-
dict implicating and censuring Dr. Walker, who was
held to bail in the sum of \$2,500.

The North German Lloyd's steamship America,
Captain Hargenschneider, will leave Hoboken at two
o'clock this afternoon for Southampton and Bremen.
The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve
o'clock noon.

The steamship Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will
leave pier No. 4 North river at three o'clock this
afternoon for Havana.

The sidewheel steamship Magnolia, Captain Crow-
ell, of Leary's line, will sail at three o'clock this
afternoon from pier No. 8 North river for Char-
leston, S. C.

The stock market was depressed in sympathy with
a further decline in Pacific Mail. Gold closed finally
at 134 1/2.

The Meeting of Western and Oriental
Civilization—The World's March Com-
pleted.

The activity exhibited by the promoters of
the various schemes to facilitate transit across
the North American Continent from Canada to
the Isthmus of Darien is a remarkable indica-
tion of the temper of the times. It is a pre-
monition of the advent of an age of develop-
ment far beyond anything the world has
hitherto witnessed. A similar activity of en-
terprise marked the period which followed the
discovery of America by Columbus, and both
are events in the march of the human race
from its cradle on the high plateau of Asia
round the world. But the later is much
greater than the former event. It is the cul-
mination of the march of the human race—the
meeting of Western and Oriental civilization.
Dating back to an era beyond the reach of
history, Western civilization has marked its
westward journey with the rise and fall of
empires along the shores of the Mediterranean
and the Baltic seas until its gather-
ing force on the shores of Europe
sped Columbus and his followers across
the Atlantic. Since that period it has ac-
cumulated wonderful power and activity in
the development of the printing press, steam,
and electricity, and is now about to burst upon
the populous East. The Oriental civilization,
with a shorter march, has congregated im-
mense numbers of the race on the shores of
China, among which the great instruments of
Western civilization have but recently become
known. These new powers have enabled it to
send out the forerunners of its new eastward
march in the Burlingame mission, and the
whole civilized world feels the premonition of
the coming blending of the two civilizations
and the development of a far grander and
wider field of enterprise than has ever been
known to man. It is the marriage of three
hundred millions from the West with four hun-
dred millions from the East in one common
scheme of human development.

Without any logical data which shall war-
rant the undertaking of so many and great en-
terprises as are now plunging their way
across the American Continent, the instinctive
power of the age hastens to its labors. The
Pacific Railroad only approaches comple-
tion and already two or three other
enterprises of the same character are received
with favor and encouragement. Mr. Cushing
returns from Bogota with the ink hardly dry
upon the treaty for the construction of the
Darién canal, and by the same mail we learn
that Louis Napoleon has also negotiated for a
ship canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.
Coincident with these strides come the grants
of the Mexican Congress for the opening of
the Guaymas and Tehuantepec railroads, the
intelligence of renewed activity on the part of
the British holders of the Honduras route,
and a new scheme for the construction of an
interoceanic railway through the territory of
Costa Rica. This coincidence of separate and
distinct enterprises is one of the most remark-
able signs of the times; and we may mention
another fact in the same connection which
shows that the spirit they indicate is not ex-
clusive with the civilization of the West.
When Mr. Burlingame was here we are in-
formed that he stated incidentally, in connec-
tion with the subject of the Darién canal, that
the Emperor of China would take stock in the
enterprise to the extent of eighty millions of
dollars and contract to supply all the labor
needed for the work.

This single incident, rightly viewed, will
enable us to take the measure of the results
which must flow from the meeting of the two
great masses of civilization. Widely differing
in their products and their needs, they will
give rise to a commerce vaster than ever en-
tered the wildest dreams of man. Its rills in
former ages poured wealth into the laps of
Palmyra, Alexandria and Venice and clothed
their merchants in purple. What may we not
expect, then, from the meeting of the two

streams in their completeness? The one brings
to the teeming shores and isles of the Pacific
a multitudinous and wonderfully cheap labor,
and the other crowns it with the vast power of
the steam engine and the electric telegraph.
America revolutionized the food, clothing, and
hygiene of man with its gifts of sugar, tobacco
and cotton. When the science of the West
shall come into intimate contact with the know-
ledge of the East the field of commerce will
experience a vast increase, and a wonderful
development will follow throughout all its
channels, which, borne on the wings of the
printing press, steam and electricity, will re-
quire but a short period of time to make itself
felt in every centre of population.

The Queen's Speech—England and the United States.

Queen Victoria in her speech to Parliament
expresses the hope that the negotiations with
the United States will place on a firm and
durable basis the friendship which should ever
exist between England and America. These
are friendly and gracious words, and, though
prepared for her, probably, by her Cabinet,
they are no doubt the sincere expression of her
Majesty's feelings, for personally she has
always been kindly disposed towards this
country, and even in the darkest hour of our
late civil war. But the Queen is not the gov-
ernment of England, though nominally at the
head of it, and the settlement of difficulties
rests with the Ministry. At the same time
these hopeful words are telegraphed from Lon-
don we have news from Washington indicating
that the negotiations or treaty for the settle-
ment of the Alabama claims, to which her
Majesty refers, will be rejected by the Senate.
In another place in this morning's HERALD
we publish the official correspondence which
has taken place between the two govern-
ments on the subjects under dispute—cor-
respondence which is characteristically volu-
minous, but which speaks for itself.
There is no doubt that the treaty is unsatisfac-
tory to the American people as not covering
all the ground of our claims in the matter and
as being so complicated in operation as to
lead to prolonged disputes and uncer-
tain results. The Senate probably takes
the same view and will act in accordance with
the sentiment of the country. The people of
the United States wish to see established, as
well as Queen Victoria, a firm and durable
basis of friendship between the two countries;
but that is not likely to be obtained by the
Johnson-Clarendon treaty.

The only policy for England to pursue with
regard to the United States, in order to cement
and perpetuate close friendship between the
two countries, is to abandon its jealousy and
narrow views of us and to frankly recognize
our destiny on this Continent and in the affairs
of the world. Nothing has irritated the peo-
ple of the United States or kept up bad feel-
ing so much as the jealousy of England and
her efforts to check our progress and power.
This has been a great folly and has proved ut-
terly futile. It has been the mistake of nearly
all her public men and successive administra-
tions. Yet England has more to gain by the
growth of the United States in population,
wealth and territorial expansion than by all
her colonies or other movements of the age.
The more we grow the greater will be her
trade with us. And what is her trade even
now with other countries compared with that
she has with this country? Her policy, then,
should be to rejoice in our progress and to re-
move every possible cause of disagreement
now or hereafter. She should help to make
us what we are destined to be, a Continental
Power, by giving up her possessions in
North America and by favoring the annex-
ation of territory which in our hands
would be made to blossom as the rose and
add immensely both to the productions of the
world and to the trade of Great Britain. If
her statesmen are capable of grasping the
future and can divest themselves of the old
British jealousy and narrow-minded rivalry
they cannot do better than to settle the Alaba-
ma claims and all other difficulties, as well
as to lay the foundation of lasting friendship
hereafter by a comprehensive treaty em-
bracing the cession of their North American
possessions. They must come to us in time,
and for the interests of both countries as well
as of the colonies no better time or opportunity
will arrive than the present. Let us have a
final and complete settlement on this liberal
and comprehensive basis.

A Palfrey Punishment for a Heinous Offence.

The Cincinnati steamboat inspectors have,
after a lengthy and laborious examination, just
come to the conclusion that the collision on
the Ohio between the steamers America and
United States, by which a hundred or so
passengers lost their lives, was owing to the
negligence or incompetency of the pilot of
each boat, and the licenses of both are accord-
ingly revoked. This is the extent of the pun-
ishment meted out to these culprits. If either
of them had murdered a solitary man or
woman he might have expiated his crime
upon the gallows; but when he sends victims
to heaven by the five score he is punished by
simply relieving him of a license to commit
further homicides of the same kind on the
same waters. Leniency on the part of steam-
boat inspectors in regard to the offences of
owners and officers of steam vessels, when by
some gross negligence human life is sacrificed,
has become almost as patent as the escape of
murderers, burglars and other villains from the
hands of justice. It is time more efficiency
was exhibited in this branch of the public service,
and if the laws of Congress on the subject
mean anything at all their provisions should
be rigidly enforced.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL PRIM.

A cable despatch which we publish this
morning informs us that an attempt has been
made to assassinate General Prim. Under
what circumstances the attempt was made we
are not informed. Three persons have been
arrested. We do not feel disposed to make
too much of this affair. Considering the
crisis through which Spain has been passing
the wonder is that there has been so little
of this kind of thing. That party feeling runs
very high was proved by the brutal murder of
the Governor of Burgos. The revolution,
however, has been comparatively bloodless,
and it is quite possible that this attempt on the
life of Prim may have been the work of
some fanatic, and not the result of any orga-
nized conspiracy.

Hydrophobia.

Within a few days past there have been two
deaths from hydrophobia (it is said) in the im-
mediate neighborhood of this city, and as
there are dogs in half the houses here and
cats in the other half—two or three hundred
thousand, perhaps, of the animals that may
communicate this disease—its occurrence
naturally awakens more or less uneasiness in
many families. This uneasiness is the more
notable and natural wherever there is a parent
or a child that has been bitten, or even where
there is only a beloved pet poodle whose
owner may be suddenly compelled to regard
him as a darling but little less terrible in
character than a cobra di capello. As is usual,
this particular uneasiness is much the worse
for the absolute ignorance of the public on the
subject, and for the fact that while the people
have no knowledge they have and tenaciously
hold some mischievous old scraps of prejudice
and theory admirably calculated to stimulate
the imagination and feed fear.

Since our only purpose is to instruct and
benefit the public we will be excused for ex-
amining and discussing without restraint the
case of Mr. Ludlam. This gentleman died last
Monday in Brooklyn, and the physicians, we
suppose, have certified that the cause of death
was hydrophobia. Four weeks before death
the gentleman was bitten by his own dog,
while whipping it. No one believed that the
dog was mad—neither the man's family nor
the man himself. The dog had given no indi-
cations of disease before the occurrence, and
gave none afterward; but he was killed, ap-
parently in obedience to the popular dictum
on this point, which holds that the bite of a
dog may prove fatal if the dog should live to
become mad even after the bite is given.
The wound healed readily, acting not at all
as a poisoned wound does. In rather less
than a month the man became ill. Medical advice
was obtained, but we are not informed of the physician's di-
agnosis save negatively on one point. We are
informed, however, as to the man's judgment
on his own case. He was sure he had hydro-
phobia. He seems to have told the doctor so;
for the doctor "could see no indications of
that terrible disease." At this time we hear
of one vague symptom; there was "extreme
nervousness." On the next day the doctor
had come into his patient's intellectual atmo-
sphere, and saw the disease as he did. In the
closing scene we see the man violently con-
vulsed, "but all the time well aware of the
cause of his agonies," and, what is very char-
acteristic, warning people not to come near
lest he should bite them, and having the cus-
tomary horror of fluids. He made "desperate
efforts to master his involuntary repugnance"
to fluids, and in virtue of these efforts swal-
lowed his broth.

Now, this is a very instructive case for
the public to observe; for this man did not die
from the malady that is charged with his
death. It is a great many years since
Chomel taught that *rabies canina* was accused of
more than it is responsible for, and, in his clas-
sification of four forms of hydrophobia, pointed
out that in one—"rabiform hydrophobia"—
the essential fact is that some other disease,
fever, or spinal inflammation, coincides with
the idea in the man's mind that he has in his
system the poison of rabies. As to the opinion
of the Brooklyn doctors that the saliva from
an angered dog is as poisonous as that from a
rabid one, it is to be said that the dog is then
a very dangerous animal, for we suppose he
seldom bites save when he is "angered." On
that theory there are many men now
alive in this city who ought to be dead;
for the bite of a rabid dog is inevitably fatal
unless the wound is very vigorously treated at
the time it is received. From the bites of
angered dogs recovery is common, and through
long lives men experience no bad results from
the injury. In France the average of deaths
from the bites of rabid animals is one hundred
and sixty-two per annum, and they have ac-
cordingly given the subject much thought in
that country. They have inquired very closely
also into this question of the bites of angered
dogs, and they are satisfied that the deaths
traced to such source are in fact due to the
false or rabiform hydrophobia, in which the
hydrophobia is mainly in the victim's imagina-
tion.

First, we believe that in Mr. Ludlam's case
the disease came too soon to be a real case of
rabies; otherwise we must suppose that the
poison from this merely provoked dog was more
virulent than is, as a rule, that from dogs
confessedly rabid. This cannot be credited.
In the greatest number of cases the constitu-
tional effect appears in from thirty to ninety
days, but this is because the greatest number
bitten are children. Eleven cases in a group
of two hundred and twenty-four occurred in
from six to twelve months. The younger the
person the shorter is the period required for
the poison to act upon the system, this differ-
ence being due probably to the difference in
resistance from greater or lesser vital power.
The poison might have shown its effect any-
where within a year in a full grown man, but
not within a month. In the hydrophobia
of delusion the symptoms come in the
order in which they stand in the popular faith;
in true rabies they come in quite another
order, and have quite a different prominence
respectively. It is strikingly thus with the
horror of liquids that has supplied the name
of the disease. There is no better preserved
delusion than this favorite piece of popular
ignorance in regard to madness and water,
held from time immemorial, both with regard to
men and dogs. People assume that if a dog
will not take water he is mad; as long as he
will take water he certainly has not that dis-
ease. Blaine, in the many hundreds of cases of
madness that he saw in dogs, declares that he
never saw this repugnance to water in a single
case, and Youatt only saw it once or twice.
Mad wolves in their "march"—often observed
in France—never stop at the rivers, but swim
straight across the widest they may come to.

In men having hydrophobia there is quite as
little repugnance to water, but a thing happens
that the physicians should interpret correctly.
The irritability of the nervous centres is such
that the slightest touch can excite spasmodic
contraction of the muscles, more especially of
the muscles that are efficient in the act of swal-
lowing. When, therefore, the man attempts
to take water the contact of the water with the
pharyngeal muscles provokes a spasmodic con-
traction of these muscles that absolutely closes
the throat. The excessive contraction of these

muscles also impedes respiration, and this
tortures the victim. Suffering from excessive
thirst the man tries to take water again and
again, but he finds always that the effort gives
rise to the same agonizing want of air, and
thus he comes to dash away from him the
proffered refreshment. But he comes to this
refusal by his experiences only and not through
any mysterious horror peculiar to the disease.
Mr. Ludlam could swallow, only the fluid (and
this not a glittering glass of water) was
repugnant to him. Had the spasms from which
this man seems to have suffered been due to
hydrophobia they would have been in his
throat also. He emphatically could not have
swallowed his broth, and, therefore, could not
have "thanked God it was down."

All through the history we see the idea of
rabies working on this man's mind. He was
alarmed when he killed his dog that he knew
was not mad; alarmed still more when, in his
state of "extreme nervousness," he called on
his doctor to know if this could be "that ter-
rible disease," and in this intellectual ferment
real disease began. Even to the last the same
fact appears. He "knew the cause of his suf-
ferings" with his mind all the time on hydro-
phobia, and he warned people of the danger of
approaching him lest he should bite them. He
had this idea from popular knowledge too. In
the rare instance in which men in hydrophobia
feel the impulse or make the effort to bite, it is
universally when they are delirious—it is an
act of delirium strictly. Here the intellect
was clear. The man is dead; but whatever
the real cause of his death may have been, it
was not *rabies canina*.

The President Elect and His Cabinet.

We have had the satisfaction of seeing some
four or five thousand men occupy Cabinet po-
sitions under General Grant. Their term of
office is, however, very short, and no sooner
are they named than off go their heads to give
place to some other unfortunate. Despite the
Tenure of Office bill they disappear. It makes
but little difference who may fill the minor
Cabinet positions. We know that their occu-
pants will fill them well, or, as General Grant
tells us, they will give way to the men who
can. The office which will require the great-
est amount of talent and the finest practical
brain will be that of the Treasury, and too
great care cannot be taken in the selection of a
Secretary for this position. We do not want a
man whose life has been passed in studying up
musty old volumes on finances which applied
to the condition of the world three centuries
ago. Such a man may be able to give us fine
disquisitions on the subject, but he is totally lack-
ing in the practical executive talent required
for the management of the finances of the
United States at a period like the present, and
at a moment when the peculiar progress of
this century requires a brain that has been
formed in contact with it.

In looking about us for a Secretary of the
Treasury we can think of no one better fitted
to fill the post than Mr. A. T. Stewart. His
fine education, broad brain and splendid ca-
pacity for business, as evinced in the man-
agement of his establishments, are the best
proofs of his capacity; while the skill with
which he handles his colossal fortune is a good
guarantee that the national wealth would not
suffer in his hands. We want to rid ourselves
of these rings that are to be removed by the
new administration, and can only be properly
dealt with by General Grant, assisted by some
able man such as we have mentioned.

The financial question is to-day the greatest
one for the people of the United States, and
only those men who are the best able to
handle it in the future will make their mark
as statesmen. With a debt of twenty-six hun-
dred millions of dollars, the commerce of the
country decaying, taxes growing heavier in-
stead of lighter, the public money in the hands
of disreputable rings, which are formed on
purpose for plunder, we indeed need men who
are of the best capacity practically and theo-
retically to set the government again in the
right track. We believe it can be quickly
done, but it must be done by commencing at
the head; that head—the Treasury—all right,
the rest will be easy.

THE COMOTION IN WALL STREET.—Affairs
in Wall street are said to wear a threatening
aspect. Now this is an old story. Panics
are becoming periodical in that place. There
was a "first class" panic there last November
and a number of stock firms went under.
Another is now reported as at hand. It will
do no harm outside of Wall street. The no-
vember one was confined to the stock jobbers
and stock gamblers. The outside world was
not affected. It was a local affair entirely.
A panic is a good thing once in a while. Like
a thunder storm in summer, it clears and cools
the sultry atmosphere of the Stock Exchange.
A real, dangerous panic must come from causes
outside of Wall street, where the explosion is
the result of superior strategy on the part of the
"bulls" in locking away stocks to make them
scarce and dear, or on the part of the "bears"
in introducing some damaging report or story.
The great business world jogs on contentedly
despite their rivalries and quarrels.

"CALE JOURNALISTS."—This is the title be-
stowed by the Cincinnati *Gazette* upon those
radical journals that see something ominous in
General Grant's non-reference to the republi-
can party in his speech accepting the Presi-
dency. Furthermore they are styled "really"—
not venal—journals, for the reason, it is sup-
posed, that they are looking after the com-
mon weal when casting an eye to their own
wallets. During Grant's administration, there-
fore, we suppose we shall have Western jour-
nalism done up, in bookbinders' vernacular,
in "full calf" and "half calf"—or, possibly, in
sheep, gilt edged.

THE IRISH CHURCH DEBATE.—On Monday,
March 1, will commence the debate on the
disestablishment of the Irish Church. Whether
regard be had to the intellectual gladiators
engaged, to the magnitude of the interest at
stake or to the effect which it will have on
Europe and the world, it will be one of the
greatest debates which have taken place in
modern times in any national assembly.

Progress of the Revolution in Cuba—How to Save the Spaniards.

The full intelligence we publish to-day from
Cuba in our telegraphic column shows that the
revolution is spreading in the western portion
of the island with remarkable energy. The
risings at San Antonio and near Matanzas,
both within twenty leagues of Havana, taken
in conjunction with those reported yesterday at
San Cristobal and Guanajay, form the Cuban
response to the outbreak of Spanish volunteer
passion which so recently caused blood to flow
in the streets of Havana. This fire will undoubt-
edly extend through the entire Western Depart-
ment, and we may soon expect to see the whole
island in one common movement. Indications
of this result are evident in the fact that the
American engineers at work taking off the
crops of the sugar plantations are returning
to Havana to avoid impressment. The sugar
regions of Trinidad are also involved, and
affairs there present a very bad aspect for the
Spanish authorities. While these new fields
are being overrun by the revolution the Span-
ish troops, which have all been sent to the
eastern and central portions of the island, are
not reporting any active or favorable opera-
tions.

Cut off from the resources of their trade
with the interior of the country, the Spanish
population in Cuba are now in a critical po-
sition. They are the object of passionate hatred
on the part of the Cubans, and must fight or
flee from the island. For the flight they must
depend mainly on the resources of their own
private fortunes, as the mother country is in
no condition to send them money, and will be
able to send but few recruits, for want of funds
in the home treasury. As was said of old, in
the days of the South American war, it will
be found that "succor from Spain comes tardy,
ill and never." Thus, while the Cubans will